

THE CITY.

POLICE COURT.—This tribunal, Justice Meeker presiding, experienced an improvement in business which indicated a corresponding decline in the aggregate morality of the community. Wm. Harrison, a dilapidated specimen of the genus bum, picked up in the gutter the night before in a state of blue insensibility, was assessed a small sum, which he couldn't pay. Miles Beatty and Patrick Mullen were each fined \$3. A young girl, arrested in her first attempt at playing a very "disreputable" avocation, was lectured and discharged. A Miss Wilson who is not a novice in the same vocation was committed. Two Teutonic females became involved in a row on Friend street and stormed each other's heads with wooden buckets—weapons which are about as effective in beautifying the countenance as some kinds of patent medicines—were each fined \$5 for the amusement. Jesse McCartney, charged with possessing a plurality of wives, was hauled up, upon the complaint of one of his mothers-in-law. He waived an examination and was bound over to the Common Pleas in the sum of \$300.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.—Mr. J. O'Brien, foreman of the recent grand jury, made the following report, which was submitted to the Court:

To the Honorable Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County: According to your instructions, we have visited the County Jail (if it can be called a jail) and found it well kept; and much credit is due to the Sheriff for its order and good condition. We understand the Commissioners are about erecting a new jail, and we think it cannot be done too soon. And if they could add to it a well-ventilated grand jury room, they would confer a favor on some future jury. Our attention has been called to certain nuisances within the limits of the city, such as slaughter houses, tan yards, etc. We believe the City Council has the power, and it is its duty to abate those nuisances, and we say to the City Fathers, do your duty if you want dutiful children; and we say to aggrieved citizens apply first to the City Council, if you fail then to the civil law; and if you fail again to get redress, get good testimony and go to the Grand Jury.

J. O. BROWN, Foreman Grand Jury.

SHARP PRACTICE.—The substitutes for drafted men, of whom there are a large number now at Tod Barracks, have an occasional opportunity to "turn an honest penny" at the expense of Uncle Sam. Several rebel prisoners have recently escaped from the barracks in citizens' clothes, borrowed for the occasion from a newly arrived substitute. Imprisonment sharpens the wits of men to a supernatural degree, and some of the contrivances adopted by the rebels are not only ingenious, but so novel and original that the utmost vigilance cannot always prevent them from being successful.

NOT ORDERED TO THE FRONT.—It is reported that the 88th Regiment, the Provost Guard at this Post, are not to leave for the front, as was stated several days ago, the orders to that effect having been countermanded, on the ground that the commanding officer at Camp Chase would not be held responsible for the safety of the rebel prisoners if they were placed in charge of a militia regiment.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKLIN COUNTY.—COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 18, 1864. To the Trustees and Assessors of the Wards and Townships of Franklin County: On making your returns of the soldiers in the military service of the United States, you will include the members of the "National Guards," who are in the service, enumerating their families and specifying the necessities.

MATTHIAS MARTIN, County Auditor.

SUPPLIES FOR THE WOUNDED.—Quartermaster Barlow yesterday shipped a vast quantity of hospital stores for the soldiers in Gen. Sherman's department. The goods were in charge of G. E. Ingersoll, of Cleveland, and were contributed by the Soldiers' Aid Societies of Columbus, Brandon, Cleveland, Norwalk, Watson, Toledo, Perryburg and Elmore.

SIXTIETH REGIMENT.—The ninth company of the Sixtieth Regiment, new organization, was yesterday mustered in, having been recruited by Capt. W. L. Patterson of Columbus. The company will leave on Monday to join the regiment at the front.

THE ATHENEUM.—A very fine audience attended the theatre last night upon the occasion of Miss Kingsbury's benefit, and those present were delighted with her rendition of Fanchon. To-night will be her last appearance in Columbus, and the same play will be repeated.

GOVERNOR MEDARY.—The abolitionists who were yesterday thrown into spasms of delight at the reported arrest of the editor of *The Crisis*, will find the joke is on them this morning. Gov. Medary telegraphed to his family last night that he started on the ten o'clock train from Cincinnati, and would be here this morning.

THE OFFICERS AND MEN BELONGING TO TOD BARRACKS enjoyed a fine supper at Ambos Hall last night, prepared by the excellent caterer, Ritz.

NURSES.—A number of nurses were yesterday dispatched by the Governor to look after the Ohio wounded in the Cumberland army.

The Female Clerk System.—(Washington Correspondence N. Y. News.) The adoption of the system of employing female clerks in the Treasury Department was designed to give employment to the widows and daughters of those men who served their country on the battlefield and fell in its defense. It began well; it is ending bad, because its original plan has been defeated, and those who have gained employment in many instances, not generally have been benefited by the clerical spoke of for no purpose. There are upward of eight hundred young women employed in the different departments. They are frequently brought to their work in carriages driven or occupied by Congressmen and others. They go as they came. An inspection of the rooms during working hours only goes to establish the opinion originated by external movements. It is no uncommon thing to see these female clerks, who are taken in out of semi-charity, wearing costly jewelry—diamond breastpins, ear-drops, and rings. Fancy for a moment a female getting a salary of \$500 per annum wearing \$400 of jewelry, as has been and is the fact in Mr. Chase's department.

Proposals for Coal.

OFFICE OHIO PENITENTIARY, COLUMBUS, May 18, 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE UNTIL WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1st, 1864, at two o'clock, P. M., for furnishing this institution with From Twelve to Fifteen Thousand Bushels Best Quality Coarse Hocking Coal.

To be delivered in the Prison Yard on or before the first day of November next. Each bid must be accompanied by satisfactory security, that, if accepted, the party making it will enter into contract according to law and the terms of its bid.

NATHANIEL MERION, Warden. **THOMAS SPARROW,** Directors. **H. F. PARSONS,** JOHN HOFFGUTH, May 18, 1864.

FANCY CASSIMERES, COATINGS, TROUSERS, VESTINGS, the most complete and stylish assortment in the city, and at very reasonable prices. Also, materials for Men's and Boys' summer wear, in Linens, Cottons and Nankeens.

BAIN & SON, Nos. 23 to 29 South High street.

BLACK SILKS—PLAIN, CORDED, MOURNING AND SEDED—for Dresses, Mantles and Baskets, the cheapest and most desirable assortment in the city at

Lowest Prices. **BAIN & SON,** Nos. 23 to 29 South High street.

BROWN SPANISH LINENS FOR GENTS' NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, Spanish Linen Shirts, Imperial Shirts, Summer Undergarments, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Gents' Furnishing Goods generally, at

Lowest Prices. **BAIN & SON,** Nos. 23 to 29 South High street.

ELEGANT SILK PARASOLS. Silk San Umbrellas, Embroidered Parasols, Superior Black Hosiery Silks, Elegant Fancy Silks, Stylish Spring Shawls, Fine Lace Goods, French Fashions.

BAIN & SON, Nos. 23 to 29 South High street.

SIGN OF THE BLACK BEAR.

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

FOREMAN GRAND JURY.

MILITARY GOODS.

WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

Ever brought to Columbus.

SWORDS,

SASHES,

PISTOLS,

STRAPS,

HAT CORDS,

GOLD LACE,

GOLD CORD,

HAVERSACKS,

Hat and Cap Ornaments, &c.,

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Constantly on hand, worth from \$25 to \$350. We have made arrangements to fill any order for the finest quality of Presentation Swords, manufactured in much lower prices than can be purchased elsewhere.

SMITH & CONRAD

Hat Store,

New Neil House Building,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

JACOB S. RITZE,

CONFECTIONER & RESTAURATEUR,

CANDIES, FRUITS, NUTS,

IMPORTED WINES, CIGARS, ETC.,

Nos. 63 and 67 North High Street,

NEILS NEW BLOCK,

COLUMBUS, O.

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES

Supplied at short notice. Meals served up at all hours.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—TWO THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

Leave Cleveland at..... 5:50 A. M. and 9:30 P. M. Arrive New York at..... 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Leave New York at..... 7:00 A. M. and 11:30 P. M. Arrive Cleveland at..... 5:50 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

MAIN LINE.

Eastward—Leave Akron (Mail) at..... 7:45 A. M. Arr. Cleveland at..... 12:50 P. M.

Westward—Leave Salomonsville (Mail) at..... 5:00 A. M. Arr. Cleveland at..... 10:30 A. M.

Eastward—Leave Akron (Accom.) at..... 8:30 A. M. Arr. Cleveland at..... 1:30 P. M.

Westward—Leave Akron (Accom.) at..... 10:30 A. M. Arr. Cleveland at..... 3:30 P. M.

FRANKLIN BRANCH.

Leave Cleveland at..... 5:50 A. M. and 9:30 P. M. Arrive Franklin at..... 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Leave Franklin at..... 7:00 A. M. and 11:30 P. M. Arrive Cleveland at..... 5:50 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

MAHONING DIVISION.

Leave Cleveland at..... 7:15 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. Arrive Youngstown at..... 10:30 A. M. and 7:20 P. M.

Leave Youngstown at..... 10:30 A. M. and 7:20 P. M. Arrive Cleveland at..... 5:50 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

H. F. SWEETSER, Gen'l Sup't.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dissolution.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING UNDER THE name of JOHN STONE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. May 18, 1864.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

NOTICE.

Mr. John Stone having purchased the interest of Mr. Thomas Arnold in the firm of John Stone & Co. the said firm is still under the name of John Stone & Co. May 18, 1864.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

JOHN STONE.

Telegraphic.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

THE FIGHTING ON WEDNESDAY.

Grant Reported in Advantageous Position.

Rebels Preparing to Attack the Northern Coast.

The Fighting on Wednesday—Grant's Army as Strong as when he Crossed the Rapidan.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

A dispatch from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening, says the attack on the enemy's right was made at an early hour this morning, but on examining the grounds in that vicinity, it was found to be unfavorable for handling the army, and the attack was abandoned at five o'clock this morning Hancock, supported by the 6th corps on the right, and Burnside on the left, advanced against the enemy's works. The rifle pits in front were those which had been abandoned by us, but were filled with rebel sharpshooters who were soon dislodged and driven through the second line and behind a thick and impenetrable abatis. On examination it was deemed best not to attempt charging through this barrier, and the troops fell back in good order, although exposed to a galling fire of both shell and canister from both flanks. Our loss was considerable, being about eight hundred killed and wounded. Burnside's corps was partly engaged and lost of the above number about one-fourth.

An attack was made by the enemy on the left in the afternoon, where Warren was posted, but our batteries soon drove the enemy back and silenced their guns. All quiet at 6 o'clock in the evening.

LATER.

MAY 19, 6 A. M.—I have just received intelligence that General Grant, on the Fredericksburg and Virginia Railroad, was entered last night by the rebels, and captured the telegraph operators, apparatus, the Station, and a large quantity of supplies were destroyed.

(Herald's Special.)

WASHINGTON, May 19, Midnight.—The action yesterday at Spotsylvania resulted in the success of Gen. Grant in gaining an advantageous position on the enemy's right. This was the object of the attack by Gen. Grant. Our entire line was engaged, and will not reach one thousand killed, wounded and missing. No general officers were either killed or wounded. Up to 10 o'clock to-day the battle had not been renewed. The position occupied by Lee is a vast improvement on the position of the rebels, but it has been increased by the erection of fortifications which were built long ago in anticipation of their need. Lee manifests no disposition to position to one of these defenses. Every opportunity has been afforded him to do so, and to change in the position of our forces has been made with the view of compelling him to accept battle beyond the fortifications.

(Special to the Times.)

WASHINGTON, May 19, 11 P. M.—Advices from headquarters state that the battle had not been renewed up to ten this morning.

The latest edition of this evening's Republican states the following: Up to this date there is no official confirmation. The most reliable information from the front to-day is, that Grant succeeded yesterday in nearly turning the whole of Lee's right. This was done more by a sudden movement of bodies of troops to the complete surprise of Lee, than by actual fighting, except with artillery, which was only for the purpose of making feints while the strategic work was going on. The question was whether the positions of both armies would not be changed this morning in consequence of the successful operations of Grant yesterday. If Grant fights to-day he has an advantage in numbers as it was when it crossed the Rapidan, and relatively much stronger.

Dispatch from Secretary Stanton.

WASHINGTON, May 20—6:30 P. M.—This afternoon we have a dispatch dated 8:30 this morning from General Grant, stating that an effort was made by Ewell's corps to turn our right—a portion of Warren's troops were on the extreme right. About three hundred prisoners fell into our hands, besides many killed and wounded. Our loss was a little over six hundred killed and one hundred and fifty killed and missing. Gen. Grant says probably our killed and missing are overstated.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated during the day he had pushed a column beyond that place in pursuit of Johnston as far as Cassville, and there was skirmishing in the latter part of the day with Hardee's corps. The cars were expected to reach Kingston to-day. A hard fight at Atlanta is looked for.

No reports have been received from Butler to-day.

Major General Hunter has been placed in command of the Department of West Virginia, including the Shenandoah Valley.

The latest dates from Major General Canby were from Vicksburg. The Red river was reported to be blocked up by the batteries of the enemy at different points, but measures have been taken by him which were believed to be adequate for clearing the river of all such obstructions and enable him to reach Alexandria, where he will take command of the army.

E. M. STANTON.

From Sherman's Command.

NASHVILLE, May 20.—Gen. Sherman is in possession of Kingston, Rome, Cassville and Line of Burke's. The army had heavy skirmishing with the enemy all the way from Resaca. The railroad and telegraph are repaired to the present position of the army. The troops are in good condition and the morale is believed to be at Atlanta. The prospect is excellent for most important success to our arms. 513 Confederate prisoners, captured at Resaca, arrived yesterday and to-day; among them are 18 commissioned officers, including Polk's, Hardee's and Hood's corps will be sent North to-morrow.

Hugh Trally, a native of Connecticut, was hung to-day by order of a military commission, charged with the burning and murdering of Union soldiers. Trally was captured in White county, Dec. 1863, was then guide of Gen. Wheeler, and was sent to Pikeville to parole wounded federalists. He betrayed no emotions on the scaffold, and avowed he died a true rebel, not guilty of shedding innocent blood.

The Next Battle is to be on the Banks of the Anna River.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The Tribune's head-quarter dispatch of the 18th says important changes in the position of troops were made on the evening of the 17th, and a general advance made. It is thought the next battle will be on the banks of the Anna river. The general health of the wounded is wonderfully good.

Eight of Mosby's guerrillas were captured yesterday, loaded with plunder from our dead and wounded.

The same correspondence under date of 15th 12 M. says the rebels, taking advantage of the change of position, commenced on our right, but their movement was anticipated. In a charge on their rifle pits several of their guns and a number of prisoners were captured.

The Latest from Sigel's Command.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The Tribune's correspondent with Sigel says that the army of 15,000 men on the 15th and marched eighteen miles to New Market, fought the combined forces of Ewell and Johnston, and returned to Strasburg in forty-eight hours. The fight was commenced by the 28th Ohio attacking Imboden near Mount Jackson, and Sigel's army, called upon by Ewell and Breckinridge reinforced the latter. At the same time Sigel partially reinforced our forces.

The rebels charged twice on our troops, the second charge being successful, but on reaching our second line they were met by seventeen pieces of artillery and a destructive infantry fire, almost annihilating the rebels' first line. We charged in turn and drove them back, but our batteries had to cease working to allow our change. The rebels, numbering two to our one, then drove us back, losing five guns. The retreat then commenced in good order across the Shenandoah, the bridge being burned after crossing. Our loss is 650 killed, wounded and missing.

Speculations from the Front.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—A special from Washington to the Tribune says the Star states that the skirmishes at New Market for the last few days have been in our favor. A battle is imminent. The rebels confess a want of supplies. A large number of rebel prisoners were taken in the battle on Wednesday.

(Special to the Commercial.)

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Officers and civilians who are constantly coming from the front say the Union troops regard their position as a desperate one, and that they are intent on revenge for the many outrages committed by the vindictive foe. The volunteer surgeons who were summoned to Fredericksburg to attend our wounded are returning with a report, and that the sick are all well cared for and rapidly recovering.

The World and Journal of Commerce Still Under Guard.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The guards, which were, night before last, placed in charge of the World and Journal of Commerce offices, still hold possession. They have no orders and act strictly in accordance with those at first received. No documents in these offices are permitted to be touched. The office of the Journal of Commerce is observed. No information, however in regard to the suspended prints is communicated by the office in charge. Visits to the incarcerated telegraphers have been allowed. These gentlemen are well treated.

An Apology for Butler.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The Times' correspondence with Butler says Butler's campaign up to the close of Monday's severe engagement, ending with a withdrawal from our advanced position to our intrenchments at Bermuda, cannot be regarded as a defeat. The object aimed at was fully attained, and was decided upon by Butler even if this whole command had to be sacrificed.

It was for the purpose of distracting the attention of the rebel forces garrisoning the city of Richmond from the movement of Gen. Grant upon the Danville and Richmond railroad, as by the breaking of that communication, every line of travel radiating from Richmond, by which Lee could receive supplies for his army, would be cut.

This correspondent says Gen. Heckman was taken prisoner in Monday's fight, while the Herald's correspondent details, with perfect accuracy, how he and his command fought their way through the enemy's lines and rejoined our forces.

The Confederates to Make a Demonstration on our Northern Coast.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The Evening Bulletin says a letter from an American Naval officer, dated Dover, England, May 4th, states that the combined Confederate fleets, including the Alabama, are to make a demonstration on our northern coast as soon as they can make equal to the position of the Rappahannock and non-arrival. This information comes from Confederate officers, through our spies.

Capture of Tampa, Florida.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The Herald correspondent at Key West, under the date of May 12th, announces the capture of Tampa, Fla., on the 4th. On nearing the town our troops engaged at double quick and surprised the inhabitants. The rebel troops had left the day before to reinforce Lee's army. Forty prisoners and a blockade runner were captured and the fortifications destroyed.

General Grant Preparing for the Greatest Contest of the War.

(Special to the Post.)

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Although there was no heavy fighting yesterday morning between the two armies in Virginia, it is known that Gen. Grant is preparing for the greatest contest of the war.

It is said the tax bill in the form given by the Finance committee of the Senate, does not meet the entire approbation of Mr. Chase.

The Internal Revenue Bill—Big Salaries for the Officials—Heavy Taxes for the People.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Among the numerous amendments to the House internal revenue bill, reported from the Senate Finance committee, are the following: Collection districts are made equal to the number of Senators and Representatives, giving each State two additional districts; the penalty for neglect or refusal to make return of property to Assessors is increased from twenty to fifty per cent; the salary of the Assessor is limited to \$4,000 instead of \$3,000; Assistant Assessors are allowed four dollars per day, and collectors are paid \$1,500 instead of \$1,000, and three per cent commission on the net salary in lieu of five per cent on gross; instead of four thousand the tax on distilled spirits is unchanged excepting that \$1.25 per gallon charged from October last instead of January last; tax on beer is raised \$150 per barrel; licenses to wholesale dealers whose sales do not exceed \$50,000 is increased from \$25 to \$50; Savings banks are taxed \$100 for license as banks; distillers of grapes, apples, or peaches are taxed \$125 instead of \$50; the penalty for manufacturing tobacco or cigars without a permit is increased from \$100 to \$150, and imprisonment to one year instead of six months for a false or fraudulent statement; the time in which to make a return is increased; the penalty for receiving goods from one who has no permit is increased from \$50 to \$100; the duty on illuminating gas is reduced from 30 to 25 cents per 1000 feet, and from \$150 to \$100 per ton, according to quantity produced; the duty on refined sugars is reduced 3/4 cent per pound, namely: to 2 1/2 and 3 1/2 cents on iron in blooms, slabs or loops, \$3 instead of \$4 dollars per ton; band, hoop or sheet iron \$3 instead of \$4; stone and hollow ware \$3 instead of \$8; rivets and nuts \$5 instead of \$4; custom made clothing, hats, boots and shoes, \$3 instead of \$5; \$5 on smoking tobacco made from stems increased from 10 to 15 cents per pound; on the merchandise or produce one eighth of one cent.

An Editor of the Richmond Examiner a Prisoner.

ROSTON, May 20.—Edward A. Pollard, of the Richmond Examiner, was a passenger on the prize steamer Greyhound when captured; also a woman reported to be Belle Boyd, but the identity of the latter with the famous spy is doubtful. The future destination of Pollard and this woman will be fixed by the United States authorities.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—An omission having occurred in the synopsis of the Senate's amendment to the internal tax bill, as telegraphed last night, it is proper to say that the Finance committee reported that from June 1st to November 1st, the tax on distilled spirits be one dollar a gallon; from October 1st to January 1st, \$1.25, and after that date \$1.50.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 20.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson introduced, from the Military committee, a bill to promote the efficiency of staff officers of the army.

The House bill to authorize the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the U. S. and Brazil, was called up by Mr. Collamer and debated at length.

Without taking action on the bill, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Pacific railroad bill.

The Senate committee on Finance leave the income tax at 5 per cent, on the excess over \$500 and not exceeding \$10,000 per annum, and fix the duty at 7 1/2 per cent, on the excess over \$10,000. They strike out the 10 per cent, on the excess, and recommend a non-concurrence in the section taxing domestic spirits.

House.—Mr. Ingersoll, successor of the late Owen Lovejoy, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

The House passed a number of private bills, including one providing for the payment of the 2d regiment, of the 3d brigade, of Ohio militia volunteers during the time they were in service, irrespective of irregularities.

Mr. Holman, of Ind., offered a resolution that when the House adjourn to-day it be till Monday, so that members may have leisure to visit the wounded officers and soldiers from their respective Congressional Districts, alleviate their sufferings and see that they are properly cared for. Agreed to—66 to 43.

Mr. Webster, of Maryland, from the committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the bill establishing a territorial government to Montana, made a report thereon, which he said struck out the Senate's amendment giving the right of suffrage to colored persons, and consigned it to every free white citizen of the United States, and those who have declared their intention to become such. The report was concurred in by a vote of 102 to 36.

The Senate had already agreed to the report.

The House then considered the bill appropriating \$5,500 for damages sustained by Prof. Armas, in consequence of the burning of his buildings at Annandale, Virginia, and Mr. Armas explained the facts.

The property was destroyed by our own troops to prevent it from continuing to be used by the rebels as a lookout.

The bill was passed by yeas 63, nays 36.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, here rose and asked leave to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That the forcible seizure by the Federal military authorities at New York, of the offices of the New York World and Journal of Commerce, and the suspension of their papers for the recent publication of a forged state paper, is an act unwarranted by the circumstances connected with said publication, an arbitrary outrage upon the constitutional rights of the citizens, and deserves the reprobation of every friend of public liberty and private rights.

Messrs. Washburne and Farnsworth, of Illinois, objected to the introduction of the resolution.